

Camden County



CAMDEN

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Alfonso's Restaurant

407 Whitehorse Pike

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOTS:** 32, 34, 35 & 35.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Fuel Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES













1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$300,000
\$300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated at this site before it was converted to a restaurant. The property is currently unused. A preliminary investigation indicated a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site and the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP removed ten underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil during an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999. Sampling of nearby private potable wells in 2000 did not reveal any contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP will conduct additional soil and ground water sampling in 2004 and expects to issue a Decision Document outlining the final actions for the site in late 2004 or early 2005.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil IRM					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Amoco Service Station Camden City

710 Broadway and Pine Street

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 289 **LOT:** 12

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Gasoline Vapors

Vented/Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

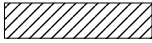


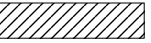




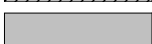


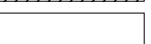
\$457,000
\$74,000





SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of contamination dating back to 1975, when gasoline leaking from the underground storage tank system caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984 explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP placed a ventilation fan in the tavern basement to reduce the risk of explosion and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. Approximately 350 gallons of gasoline had been recovered when NJDEP shut down the free-product recovery system in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station and to evaluate remedial alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil but the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but there was no gasoline product on the water table. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.

In 1999 NJDEP investigated four unused underground storage tanks at the gas station property. The investigation confirmed that the tanks had been properly decommissioned in place by the gas station owner.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Ground Water Decon System				
UST Investigation				
Sitewide				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper & Park Boulevards

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 1279 **LOT:** 1A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES








1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988 routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Christ Care United Missionary

242 Sicklerville Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 2903 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide
Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide
Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES



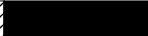
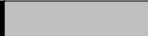




Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$7,000
\$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at the Christ Care United Missionary was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well to supply potable water for the residents of the missionary. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element sampled additional nearby potable wells during 2003 and found tetrachloroethylene above the Drinking Water Standard in one well. NJDEP has concluded the potable well contamination is not widespread, but nearby wells should continue to be monitored. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

Highland Avenue

Collingswood Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 9-BA **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$16,000

\$743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Routine testing conducted by the Borough of Collingswood in 1991 revealed the wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP's Remedial Response Element recommended installation of two packed tower air strippers at the well field to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood installed the air strippers in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

204 Harding Avenue

Bellmawr Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 79A **LOT:** 9A,25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 70 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Confirmed

Soil

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

Potential

Surface Water

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Sediments

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Corporate Business Tax

\$71,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Fazzio Landfill is actually comprised of three adjacent waste fill deposit sites, known as the Bellmawr site, the Deptford site and the Dewey-Blanton site. These sites are bordered by Route 295, Route 42, the New Jersey Turnpike and Big Timber Creek. Originally separate waste disposal facilities, over time they became part of one contiguous operation. The Fazzio Bellmawr site is located in Bellmawr Borough, Camden County and encompasses 70 acres. It was authorized to accept municipal wastes, but industrial wastes may have been disposed of there as well. The Fazzio Deptford site is located in Deptford Township, Gloucester County and encompasses 16 acres. It accepted municipal wastes along with confirmed deposits of waste oils, sludges and liquid chemical wastes. The Dewey-Blanton site is located in Bellmawr Borough and encompasses 21 acres. It also accepted municipal wastes and has operated as a composting facility since landfilling activities ceased in 1972. The Dewey-Blanton site is the only one of the three landfills that was closed pursuant to NJDEP solid waste requirements in place at the time. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1997 indicated that the ground water is contaminated with various organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. Previous sampling of the soil at the landfill and the surface water and sediments of Big Timber Creek also indicated the presence of contaminants. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element plans to conduct an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Assessment at the site in 2004 to determine if any conditions exist that could present an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☒

Completed

☐

Not Required

Martin Aaron Incorporated

1542 South Broadway

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 637 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax
Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





















\$6,000
\$1,630,000
\$895,000
\$1,500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron Inc. is located in a densely populated section of Camden City. Several companies operated drum recycling businesses at the property for approximately 30 years, ending in the late 1990s. In 1987 the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety found hundreds of improperly stored drums of hazardous wastes, evidence of buried drums and soil contamination at the site. State authorities served the owner and operator of the facility with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. However, the owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and eventually abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. Rhodes Drum, Inc., a separate drum recycling facility, continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element implemented two Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the drums and other surface materials. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP implemented a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and 900 tons of contaminated soil from the property.

In 1999 USEPA added the Martin Aaron facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 that revealed the soil and ground water at the site is highly contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA assumed the lead for the site in 2000 and is conducting supplementary RI work, which will be followed by a Feasibility Study (FS). USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
IRM III-UST Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

North Third Street Ground Water Contamination

1542 South Broadway

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$18,000

\$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by local property owners in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this metal. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site is underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element sampled other nearby private potable wells in 2002 and is using the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term options to supply potable water to residents at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the water supply alternatives analysis in 2004.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Puchack Well Field

River Road

Pennsauken Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 192, 196, 199, 200, 203 & 204 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund
1986 Bond Fund





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$6,000,000
\$934,000
\$710,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination case. It consists of six public supply wells that were taken out of service between 1975 and 1998 due to metals and chlorinated volatile organic contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In the early 1990s NJDEP directed 22 Potentially Responsible Parties for the ground water contamination to install a ground water treatment system at the well field, but they did not comply. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system for the entire well field, but the proposed system was not implemented because it was deemed too costly to construct and operate.

In 1998 USEPA added Puchack Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and assumed the lead for investigating and remediating the site. USEPA is addressing the site in two phases, or Operable Units (OU): investigation and cleanup of the ground water at the well field (OU1), and identification, investigation and cleanup of the source areas that are contributing to the ground water contamination (OU2). The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU1 is underway. USEPA has completed the RI phase, which entailed installing over 60 monitor wells and collecting ground water samples, and is currently working on the FS phase. USEPA expects to begin the RI/FS for OU2 in the near future.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Proposed Ground Water Treatment System					 Planned
Sitewide (OU1,OU2)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination

Stephen Drive, Linda Lane & Cheryl Court

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax



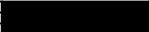
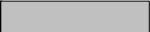

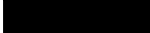






AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$310,000

\$1,422,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This case is also known as the Cedar Brook Estates Ground Water Contamination site. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department in 1999 identified 22 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents while additional evaluation of the site was underway. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water to the residents was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE. The Winslow Township Water and Sewer Authority will begin installing the water lines in 2004 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ

413 Route 30 & Garfield Avenue

Chesilhurst Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 903 **LOTS:** 3 and 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Lead

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Lead

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$51,000

\$504,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:





This site is located in a Pinelands Protection area where residents use private wells for potable water supplies. In the 1990s NJDEP's Responsible Party Remediation Element was working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to remove several leaking underground storage tanks and petroleum-contaminated soil at the service station. Sampling conducted after the tanks and soil were removed indicated volatile organic compounds remained in the soil and ground water. In 1997 the Camden County Health Department determined that a nearby residential well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and notified NJDEP. NJDEP directed a group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the Supreme Petroleum site to delineate the soil and ground water contamination and address the well. The Potentially Responsible Parties installed a deeper replacement well for the resident but did not comply with the other requirements in the directive.

In 1997 NJDEP's Remedial Response Element began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the Supreme Petroleum site. Sampling of additional nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI did not identify any others that were contaminated above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Remedial Response Element completed the RI phase in 2002. The RI confirmed the soil and ground water was contaminated with petroleum-related compounds. NJDEP is negotiating an agreement with the Responsible Parties that would obligate them to complete the remedial activities at the site.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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	Planned
	Underway
	Completed
	Not Required

The Decorators Well Contamination

294 Third Street

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide
1,2,3 Trichloropropane

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide
1,2,3 Trichloropropane

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1981 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax






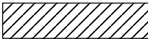






AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$28,000
\$19,000
\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of non-public community supply wells by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2001 revealed the private potable well at this former interior decorators office was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this pesticide. NJDEP's Remedial Response Element subsequently identified seven private potable wells at residences in the immediate area that were also contaminated with EDB at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. The sampling also identified one private potable well that was contaminated with 1,2,3 trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Environmental Claims Administration installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated commercial and residential wells to provide potable water for the occupants while additional evaluation of the site was underway.

The Remedial Response Element delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and complete a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 2003. The Remedial Response Element concluded the most cost-effective method to supply potable water was to continue to use POET systems at the affected properties, but Waterford Township elected to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE instead. NJDEP will provide the Township with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water lines. Waterford Township will begin installing the water lines in 2004.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

Various Locations Camden and Gloucester Cities Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Mantles Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties Surveyed **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Thorium, Radium, Uranium

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Radon/Thoron Progeny

Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$1,337,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$4,612,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$42,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$7,923,000
Superfund	\$61,912,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Superfund site is comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive wastes from the plants. Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of Camden City manufactured incandescent gas mantles for home and street lighting between the 1890s and 1941. Both plants extracted thorium from ore for use as a coating material on the mesh covers of the gas lamps. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, that remained after the extraction process were disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands. Various industries and commercial businesses have occupied the former Welsbach and the General Gas Mantle properties since the two companies ceased operations.

Between 1991 and 1994 NJDEP conducted radiological surveys at more than 1,100 properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to evaluate the extent of radioactive contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation levels. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP's interim exposure criteria, therefore no immediate measures were taken at these properties. In 1991 NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation inside the home, and relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the former General Gas Mantle Company site to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP removed the contents of the Ste-Lar Textiles building in 1992 to minimize potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

In 1996 USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plants and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP's findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, while the RI/FS was underway, USEPA removed approximately 200 cubic yards of radiologically-contaminated soil from a public park in Gloucester City and replaced it with clean fill as an interim measure. The RI/FS revealed significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle plants and that there were elevated levels of radiation inside the former General Gas Mantle building. USEPA also concluded based on the comparison of USEPA's and NJDEP's data on the "Vicinity" properties that soil at 54 of these properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that were either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or had radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore required additional investigation.

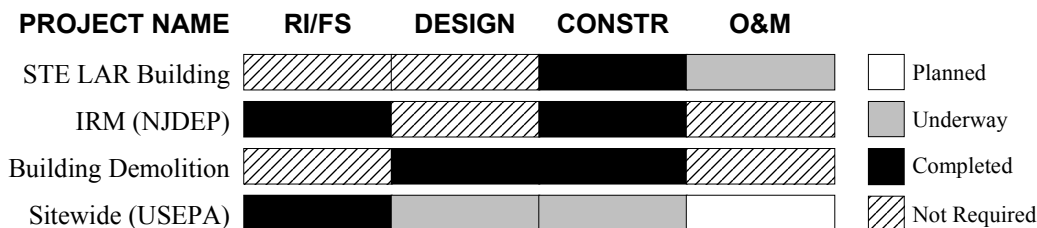
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

(Continued from previous page)

In 1999, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically contaminated soil from the 54 Vicinity properties. USEPA demolished the General Gas Mantle building in 2000 and is conducting Remedial Designs for the soil cleanup actions at the plant sites and the Vicinity properties.

During the Remedial Design phase, USEPA is also investigating the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of the radiological contamination and is designing cleanup plans for these properties as necessary. USEPA has confirmed contamination at the Swim Club, Essex Street, Brown Street and Morris Street properties in Gloucester City and began removing contaminated soil from areas in 2003. Restoration of the properties is underway. USEPA has also identified contaminated soil at The Popcorn Factory and plans to remediate it in 2004.

In addition, Holt Hauling and Warehousing, Inc., owner of the only remaining building on the former Welsbach property, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with USEPA in 1997 in which it agreed to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the radiological contamination at the property. Holt Hauling and Warehousing completed the RI/FS at its building (also known as the Armstrong building) in 2000. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedy for the Armstrong building, which will be outlined in an additional ROD for the site



Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill

Piney Hollow Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 9101 **LOT:** 2
 9102 1
 8802 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Responsible Party Settlement Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,768,000





SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal wastes, sludge-like materials were reportedly deposited in the landfill during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Landfilling of the southeast portion of the site began after the northwest portion of the landfill closed in 1974. Municipal wastes, vegetative wastes and animal and food processing wastes were disposed at the southeast portion of the landfill under a permit with the state until 1990, when the site reached capacity. Several closure plans proposing methods to cap the landfill have been prepared for the site on behalf of Winslow Township but none have been implemented. Sampling of on-site monitor wells has indicated that ground water at the site is contaminated.

NJDEP's Remedial Response Element is planning to implement closure actions to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. NJDEP has reviewed the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP is currently conducting pre-design investigative work, which is scheduled to be completed in 2004. Design of the landfill closure will follow.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
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Sitewide				
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 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required